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TASS STATEMENT ON SPACE WEAPONS TALKS BID

LD061142 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 6 Jul 84

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- As is known, on June 29 the Government of the USSR made an official offer to the Government of the United States to begin talks on preventing the militarization of outer space. The matter at issue is a problem of exceptional importance, that of preventing the spread of the arms race to a new field. Not to do this, and do this without delay at that, is to allow the danger of nuclear catastrophe to increase and space to become a source of a mortal threat to mankind.

In order to preclude such a development completely and reliably, the Soviet Union offers to reach agreement on banning and scrapping a whole class of armaments -- strike space systems, including space-based anti-satellite and anti-missile systems, as well as any land-based, air-based or sea-based systems designed to hit targets in space.

But in response to this explicit offer of the USSR the U.S. Administration has assumed a negative posture, embarking on the path of advancing pre-conditions and linking the talks on space with a discussion of questions of strategic and European based nuclear arms.

By having blasted away the talks on nuclear armaments and training its new missiles which are being installed in Western Europe on the Soviet Union and its allies, the American Administration is demonstrating its unwillingness to solve the problem of limiting and reducing nuclear arms. Offering in these conditions to the Soviet Union to discuss questions of limiting nuclear arms does not square with elementary logic and even with common sense. By linking questions of nuclear armaments with the problem of preventing the militarization of space, the American Administration is seeking to evade the talks on space.

It is also indicative that the U.S. Administration is sidestepping such an important element of the Soviet Union's proposal as the establishment of a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of strike space systems since the moment the talks go ahead.

In Washington they are now trying to conceal this position of theirs with statements on their readiness to arrive for the talks in Vienna. But what the American representatives will be talking on there is, ostensibly, not so important. No, it is important. And before the delegations of both sides get together, agreement must be reached on the subject of the talks.

TASS is authorized to declare that the Soviet Government confirms its offer to the Government of the United States to open formal talks on preventing the militarization of outer space. It is these, and not some other talks, that it is urging the U.S. Government to start, and it is awaiting a positive response from the latter.

SOLTAN REJECTS LINKING SPACE, NUCLEAR ARMS TALKS

LD051453 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Government statement offering talks with the United States in Vienna in September on preventing the militarization of space continues to evoke widespread comment in many countries.

Many politicians and analysts agree that the Soviet initiative is important and timely. The Soviet Union proposes not just negotiations but a clear-cut program of measures that would reliably close all avenues leading to the militarization of space. In the Soviet Government's opinion no weapons should be deployed in space on board manned or unmanned systems -- either conventional, nuclear, laser beam, particle beam, or any other kind of weapons. Such weapons of any basing modes should not be developed, tested or deployed either for antiballistic missile defense or as antisatellite weapons, or for use against targets on the earth or in the air. Weapons of this kind already developed should be destroyed and a ban must be set forever on the use of force in space, from space against the earth or from the earth against objects in space. This formula under which a whole class of weapons would be banned and scrapped also makes for reliable verification.

Now what has the Reagan administration said in reply to the Soviet proposal? It has made a show of a readiness to negotiate. A White House spokesman said an American delegation would come to Vienna in September but the trip is accompanied with such conditions that make it pointless in advance. Washington has again resorted to its notorious linkage tactics. It insists that a discussion of a space weapons ban must come simultaneously with the resumption of talks on European and strategic nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has rejected this linkage. Talks on nuclear intermediate range and strategic arms must stand apart. They were disrupted by the United States when it began deploying its first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, thereby upsetting the military balance and they cannot be resumed until the United States returns to the situation that existed before. Washington should be well aware of this unchanging Soviet attitude, based on principle.

Still, it's trying to bundle all problems with one knot because it has no desire to talk in substance either about space weapons or nuclear weapons on earth. In the view of one American newspaper, this is just a play of words, indicative of no genuine wish to begin talks on space. The projection of the arms race into space would dramatically increase the risk of a disastrous war and dash all hopes of limiting and reducing arms in general. Urgent steps are needed now to prevent the impending process of space militarization from becoming irreversible and from creating a deadly threat to all of mankind. In this matter there must be no room for propaganda ploys with which Washington has been playing in the illusory hope of attaining temporary military advantages by forcing its way into space.

ZORIN REVIEWS USSR TALKS PROPOSAL, U.S. RESPONSE

LD051702 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The Soviet Union's proposal to the U.S. Government to begin Soviet-American talks in September on averting the militarization of outer space, at the level of specially appointed delegations, and Washington's reaction to this Soviet initiative continue to attract the attention of both political circles and the international mass media. Such increased attention can easily be explained, for it is a matter not only of an exceptionally important problem but one that concerns every person on earth. It is not simply a matter of whether there will be a new spiral of the arms race, but of whether a terrible new danger will emerge to hang over mankind or whether it can be overcome.

In these conditions, the Soviet Union's initiative and the goodwill it has shown have provoked a most broad response in the world. All the more indignation has been aroused among the international public at the U.S. Government's negative attitude to this initiative, which is at the same time being covered up by pharisaic hypocrisy and unseemly playing at politics.

When on 12 June Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko put forward the proposal to the United States to immediately sit down to talks to reach an agreement aimed at a complete ban on antisatellite weapons, Washington, without taking time for reflection, voiced its negative attitude to this proposal in an official State Department statement. It was said at the time, you see, that the United States was not ready for such talks.

This stand evoked an extremely negative reaction throughout the world, including in the United States itself, a fact which, bearing in mind the election campaign underway there, was extremely disadvantageous to the Republican administration. The leaders of the Democratic Party, searching for weak points in the positions of the political candidates, immediately began an offensive in that direction. The leaders of the Washington administration evidently realized that they had committed a serious blunder by crudely and point-blank rejecting the Soviet Union's proposal. So when in its statement the Soviet Government put forward a proposal on the talks, having stated a specific time for their commencement and venue, in Washington they decided to resort to political sleight-of-hand This time not rejecting outright the proposal to start talks, the Washington leaders now linked the possibility of their commencement with known unacceptable preconditions, which in essence means nothing more than the very same refusal to hold them.

Having broken off the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, and set them into deadlock, the leaders of the Washington administration are now trying to link the talks on preventing the militarization of outer space with problems whose solution they had been hindering in Geneva. In other words, one deadlock is being added to another.

Having realized that such a dirty game has evoked a further wave of indignation, in Washington they have started to make assurances that they will no longer place any preconditions on a commencement of the Geneva talks. However, at the same time, the Washington leaders continue to insist on their own unacceptable preconditions.

Therefore, it is perfectly obvious that despite all its efforts to hoodwink world and American public, theU.S. leadership has not altered its negative attitude to the Soviet proposal to work out specific steps aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space, covering up such a negative position with diplomatic maneuvering and shameless demagogy.

WEINBERGER ADMITS AGREEMENT NOT U.S. AIM

LD052033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 5 Jul 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] In an interview for U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stated openly that the United States is willing to discuss space problems with the Russians but, at the same time, does not set itself the objective of reaching any agreement whatsoever. Any agreement, Weinberger stressed, will hinder us in creating the already-planned systems of space weapons. We need them, the U.S. defense secretary noted, in order to catch up with the Russians in the sphere of those arms.

As we can see, for 4 years now the official representative of the U.S. Administration has been actively exploiting the assertion about Soviet military superiority, although numerous competent U.S. activists and scientists have provided good arguments on many occasions to prove that this is nothing but a myth.

CHERVOV QUESTIONED ON DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

AU030702 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 29 Jun 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] At the request of TRUD, Vasiliy Morozov, NOVOSTI military observer, asked USSR Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, military-political expert, to answer the following questions:

[Morozov] The Washington declaration adopted by the NATO session speaks of the pact's striving to decrease the military danger and restrain the increase of the military potential. Do these words correspond with the practical deeds of the North Altantic pact?

[Chervov] What "restraining" can there be when Reagan's administration is obsessed with the idea of increasing U.S. military power. Recently, the U.S. television company ABC reported the intention of the Pentagon to soon conduct experiments with six missile: two on the ground, three from submarines, and one (a cruise missile), from an airplane. The report noted that "this will be the greatest demonstration of U.S. nuclear strategic power in many years." One notices that practically all new weapons introduced by Washington are first-strike weapons and are a dangerously destabilizing factor of the military-strategic situation. Such are the very precise "MX" missiles, the supersonic "Pershing II" missiles aimed at hitting state and military targets on the territory of the USSR, the very precise new "Trident I" and "Trident II" ballistic missiles, which are launched from submarines, and the planned antinuclear shield over the United States, conceived as a hope of inflicting a first strike without any punishment.

It is obvious that the aforementioned weapons are not intended for defense. They are aggressive weapons. In addition, Washington's intentions to create quickly an "irresistible sword" and a "reliable shield" do not coincide with the goals of decreasing the military danger.

The U.S. military expenditures have reached legendary dimensions. The average annual growth of the U.S. military budget is 12-14 percent. For 1985 the Pentagon has planned $313 billion, i.e., almost $1 billion per day. Is this not an arms race? During the term of President Reagan military expenditures have almost doubled. The socioeconomic programs have been cut by the same proportion. This is illustrative of the Pentagon's extravagance. This is not a modernization of some really important kinds of weapons, but expenditures for many types and kinds of weapons.

U.S. leading circles aim at violating the military balance and at reaching military superiority, so that by relying on power they can govern the world.

[Morozov] At his meeting with the participants in the Washington session President Reagan threated the ministers with the "Soviet military danger," and confirmed again that the United States intends to conduct its relations with the USSR from the "position of strength." What is your attitude to this statement?

[Chervov] Strength -- this is the religion of the present U.S. Administration. "The United States must construct peace only on the basis of strength ...." "Peace must be based on strength...." "Peace will be lasting only if we are strong." This is how the President presented his foreign policy program. Strength, military strength, nuclear strength, Air Force strength, -- this is the basic vocabulary of the statements of the Washington leader.

Glorifying the policy of strength and the attempts to justify the overarming of the United States and NATO -- these are the main themes which President Reagan continuously repeated during his visit to Western Europe.

Waving the olive branch he tried to convince the West European allies that the increase of nuclear weapons in the United States and NATO will somehow "force the USSR to begin serious talks on limiting arms." However, the foreign speeches on talks, more precisely, pseudotalks, deceive one. Is it not the United States that is refusing to change its previous positions ("zero" and "half-zero") [as published] which for 2 years doomed the Geneva talks to failure? Furthermore, the United States does not intend to halt the deployment of its nuclear missiles in Europe even if talks do begin. However, the dialogue for peace cannot be conducted from a position of strength, threat, and pressure.

[Morozov] What basic peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries can concretely facilitate a turn toward a better situation in international relations?

[Chervov] The USSR and the other socialist countries oppose the U.S. militaristic course with a broad program of concrete peace initiatives aimed at improving the situation in Europe and the entire world. I shall point out only the basic proposals: The appeal to the nuclear countries to unconditionally observe in their policy certain norms as the USSR is already doing. It officially and solemnly declared that it will never use nuclear weapons against those countries which relinquish the possession and production of such weapons, and do not store them on their territories. The USSR unilaterally undertook the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Then there is the appeal of the Warsaw Pact member-countries to the NATO member-countries to conclude a treaty on non-first use of conventional weapons and of force in general; the appeal to the European countries to radically decrease nuclear as well as all kinds of chemical weapons; the appeal of the USSR to the United States to begin talks on the non militarization of space; the appeal of the USSR to the nuclear countries, and first of all, the United States on mutually freezing the nuclear arsenals from both the quantitative and qualitative points of view, and so forth.

This is hardly the entire list of the peace initiatives of the socialist countries for improving the international situation and removing the nuclear danger. Unfortunately, all these proposals invariably evoked a negative answer on the part of the United States. Why? Because Washington is not interested in talks. President Reagan only talks in general about the benefit of peace talks, that is all,. In practice, he does not want fruitful talks. Such talks will defeat all his plans to "overarm America" and his attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR. The "European speech" of the U.S. President read at the Irish Parliament as well as many other such statements in recent times, conceived against the background of the U.S. election campaign, aim only at demonstrating ostensible peace-loving on the part of the present administration.

[Morozov] In his speech at the Irish Parliament President Reagan tried to sound out the "readiness" of the USSR to resume the talks on nuclear arms in Europe, taking under consideration the U.S. conditions. What can you say about this?

[Chervov] There are no changes in the U.S. position on the nuclear arms in Europe. The U.S. President ostensibly expressed "readiness" to stop the deployment of "Pershing II" and cruise missiles in some vague formulation -- "if we succeed in agreeing on everything."

What does "agreeing on everything" mean? The U.S. President avoids the details. Why? Because behind the propaganda rhetoric of the President there are these "zero" and "intermediate" variants which have already caused the failure of the Geneva talks and led in the final account to the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe.

At the recent NATO session in Washington it was obvious that the United States and the other countries of the North Altantic bloc do not want to decrease the level of the nuclear confrontation in Europe. It was clearly stated that the United States intends to continue the deployment of its nuclear weapons in Western Europe according to schedule. This intention cannot hide behind hypocritical appeals to the USSR to resume the talks on the medium-range nuclear weapons.

THE WASHINGTON POST, CBS, REUTERS, and other mass media stressed that the U.S. proposals included in Reagan's "European speech" are nothing more than a repetition of the previous position of the U.S. Administration, and that the speech of the President in Dublin does not reflect any changes in U.S. policy.

Even many representatives of the U.S. Administration admit that the speech of the U.S. President was a skillful attempt to weaken the concern of the broad West European public about the consequences of his militaristic course.

BEGLOV URGES SERIOUS, HONEST ARMS DIALOGUE

AU051136 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 3 Jul 84 p 1

[Commentary by NOVOSTI commentator Spartak Beglov: "The Conveyer Belt Can Be Stopped"]

[Text] For the Soviet Union there is only one answer to the question whether negotiations and dialogue are necessary. This answer is yes. But we are for serious and honest negotiations.

The USSR considers a whole package of measures that are capable of truly reducing the level of military confrontation and excluding the use of force and threat of violence in international life as a subject of negotiations. This package of measures is contained in detail in the declaration of the Moscow CEMA summit meeting. It also includes proposals on important steps that do not require complicated negotiations. Here, only political will and the observance of the principle of equality and equal security would be necessary.

That would include, for instance, the proposal on the renunciation of first use of nuclear arms by the nuclear powers and on the observance of other norms of conduct in the nuclear age. This also includes the proposal on concluding a treaty between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states on the nonuse of military force as well as on an undeferable agreement between the USSR and the United States to keep space out of the arms race. The Soviet Government submitted a concrete proposal for negotiations to the U.S. Administration last weekend which still applies, despite Washington's completely unsatisfactory first answer.

What does the other side say? If we take a closer look at Washington's so-called "readiness" for negotiations it is in fact only a summary unacceptable preconditions.

If, for instance, we look more closely at Washington's statement about an "open door" for negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe, the truth is as follows: Accomplished facts are proposed to the USSR and its allies as "conditions for negotiations;" that is, the American nuclear first-strike weapons deployed in Western Europe, facts that are only supported by the deployment plan for the intensified deployment of new missiles of that kind that was recently confirmed by the NATO Council. Serious negotiations on that will only be possible if the American first-strike weapons disappear from Western Europe.

The participants in the Moscow CEMA meeting once again stressed their responsibility for the fate of the world and for the prevention of a nuclear war. The CEMA members oppose the increased danger of war with their alternative: a course toward strengthening peace and international detente.

Finally, we want to see actions to stop the conveyer belt for producing and deploying new kinds of arms for a nuclear war, a "star war," and other wars.

GRINEVSKIY ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD051740 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Stockholm July 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The work of the second session of the Stockholm conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is drawing to a close.

Head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador-at-Large Oleg Grinevskiy made a speech at today's meeting. He emphasized that broad-scale proposals, submitted by the Soviet Union, are in the centre of attention of the Stockholm forum. These proposals meet with a positive response from many participants in the conference. Should the nuclear powers undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, this would lesson the risk of nuclear confrontation and would efficiently promote disarmament and consolidation of confidence. The conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of military force and the maintenance of the relations of peace would lead to a radical improvement of the political situation in Europe.

As was shown by the work of the second session, interest is growing amid participants in the conference in that proposal of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. One, however, witnesses disquieting symptoms in the discussion which is under way at the conference. The United States and some of its NATO allies obviously seek to turn the work away from consolidation of confidence. They avoid the discussion of major political initiatives that were put forward by socialist countries, and seek to confine the work of the conference to discussing narrow technical issues which, incidentally, would ensure to them unilateral military advantages. What strikes the eye is that their proposals are at variance with the principles of equality and equal security. The United States proposes that European states should make public their military activities, but these measures are not spread to the territory of the United States. The United States does not include into the sphere of confidence-building measures air and naval forces, very dangerous from the viewpoint of combat might. Such a line hampers the work of the Stockholm conference and shows that the NATO countries are not yet ready for productive negotiations.

The head of the Soviet delegation emphasized that the success of the Stockholm conference can be attained through organic combination of large-scale political and international-legal steps with military-technical measures. Exactly such an approach, inherent in the Soviet proposals, accords with the mandate of the conference, which was agreed upon at the Madrid meeting in autumn last year, and takes into account the most pressing requirements of the political situation in Europe and the world as a whole. Neutral and nonaligned countries declare at the conference in favour of the comprehensive character of political and military aspects of security. The NATO countries, which are not yet ready to follow this constructive path proposed by socialist countries, should now have their say.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON LEADERS AT MILITARY EXERCISES

PM061048 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 5 July First Edition frontpages an untitled TASS report which states in full that "Active combat training operations are continuing in the exercise underway on the territory of the GDR, Poland, the CSSR, and also the southern sector of the Baltic Sea, under the leadership of USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov. The main events on 3 July were the landing of an airborne force and the waging of an encounter battle.

"The landing of personnel and transfer of combat hardware proceeded in highly complex weather conditions. Immediately after landing, the paratroopers destroyed important 'enemy' targets in a swift attack, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel V. Khalilov. Their training was highly appraised by the USSR defense minister.

"The commanders and staffs skillfully organized the combined precise actions of the troops. The set combat training tasks are being successfully fulfilled.

"The landing of the airborne force and the troop operations were observed by GDR National Defense Minister Army General H. Hoffmann, Polish National Defense Minister General of Arms F. Siwicki, and CSSR National Defense Minister Army General M. Dzur."

The report is accompanied by a photograph of six military figures described in the caption as follows: "Leader of the exercises, USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov; GDR National Defense Minister Army General H. Hoffmann; Polish National Defense Minister General of Arms F. Siwicki; CSSR National Defense Minister Army General M. Dzur; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces."

Exercises Achieve Aims

LD051614 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 5 TASS -- Staff exercises involving troops and the forces of the Navy of the Soviet Armed Forces took place, under the direction of Defence Minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, in the territory of the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia as well as in the southern part of the Baltic Sea between June 28 and July 5.

Questions of preparation of troops and staffs and control of troops and the forces of the Navy were worked on during the exercises.

By the assessment of the leadership, the exercises passed in an organised and instructive manner. They showed an enhanced level of the operational-tactical preparation of staffs and of the field, air and naval training of troops and the navy forces.

The aims set for the exercises have been achieved. The staffs and troops which took part in the exercises are returning to their places of permanent disposition.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL TO VISIT IN JULY

LD021823 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 2 TASS -- The United Nations secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, will arrive in the Soviet Union for an official visit in the first half of July at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

UN ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION OPENS IN GENEVA

LD041428 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva, July 4 TASS -- A session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) opened in the Palace of Nations here today.

Taking part in its work are representatives of 54 states. They will discuss the present state of the world economy and international economic relations, and will also discuss a vast range of problems of the international scientific and technical cooperation. Questions of economic decolonisation will assume an important place at the session.

Speaking at the session's opening, United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar emphasized the need of taking urgent and effective measures to give assistance to African countries in view of the fact that the economy of most of them is in a critical state. He also pointed to the importance of enhancing the role and prestige of ECOSOC.

MALTSEV RECEIVES ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY HEAD

LD041451 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 4 TASS -- Viktor Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister for foreign affairs, has received Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

They discussed questions pertaining to enhancing IAEA's role in ensuring non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and strengthening the system of the guarantees of the agency, as well as other questions pertaining to that international organization's practical activities.

GROMYKO RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR HARTMAN

LD051612 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 5 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received the Ambassador of the United States in Moscow Arthur Hartman at the latter's request.

Some questions of mutual interest were discussed in the course of the talk.

KACHANOV HITS REAGAN'S PEACE-LOVING RHETORIC

LD051327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has spoken at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the course of the hearing on the problem of nonproliferation of chemical weapons. He stated straightforwardly that the United States must preserve a commanding chemical potential of containment. This report is commented on by Yevgeniy Kachanov, international affairs journalist:

[Kachanov] The statement by the highly-placed figure in the Washington administration is characteristic to the highest degree of the approach of the present occupant of the White House to the most urgent, to the most burning questions of our time, problems of war and peace, of control over armaments and disarmament.

It is difficult to say what is most characteristic of this approach, two-facedness, hyprocrisy, or open mockery of the intrinsic meaning of those peace-loving phrases which, of late, President Reagan and his entourage are so fond of pronouncing. Indeed, if one looks at Adelman's speech from the purely formal side, then it would seem that it is devoted to a eulogy of the so-called White House initiative in the sphere of chemical arms. Well, on verification it turns out that it was certainly not a ban on chemical weapons that he was declaiming for, but, quite the contrary, for their uninterrupted accumulation. This in conditions when already at this time the United States has at its disposal the largest chemical weapons arsenal in the world -- over 3 million units. This is enough to exterminate all life on the planet many times over. In the coming fiscal year the administration reckons on getting yet another $1.1 billion for further preparations for chemical war -- a significant part of which should be spent on setting up serial production of a new variety of chemical weapon -- binary ammunition with nerve-parlayzing effects.

As for Reagan's entourage's expatiations on some sort of allegiance to the cause of armament cutbacks, they as before flood the airwaves and the pages of the press. Moreover, the White House is even trying to pass itself off as the initiator of the very idea of a global ban on nuclear weapons. At the same time it is being affirmed that seemingly the Soviet Union does not wish for such a ban. It is on purpose that the fact is being kept quiet that it was indeed the USSR and other socialist countries which, as far back as 1969, put forward the demand at the United Nations to ban bacteriological and chemical weapons. And in 1972, it was they again who proposed a draft treaty on a chemical weapons ban. Finally, in April of this year, the Soviet Union presented a clarified proposal on international on-site monitoring of the destruction of chemical arsenals. At the same time, the United States, which, as is known, has more than once used military-toxic substances in Korea, in Indochina and in Central America, wants to get off the subject by putting deliberately unacceptable conditions on control, which infringe on the Soviet Union's interests.

What we have here, then, is yet another attempt by the Reagan administration to increase the production of yet another type of weapon of mass-destruction and to obtain unilateral military superiority over the Soviet Union under the cover of external peace-loving rhetoric. But it would not be superfluous to remind Washington's strategists that similar attempts have never led, and cannot lead, to success.

CONGRESS DEBATE OF PENTAGON BUDGET ASSESSED

PM051531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Zychev "International Commentary": "Billions on the Arms Race"]

[Text] Discussion of the U.S. draft military budget for fiscal 1985 has ended in the U.S. Congress' Senate and House of Representatives. The two houses reached the end of the first stage of the process of approving appropriations for the Pentagon with different results: The Senate agreed to allocate $291 billion and the House of Representatives $284.4 billion. Either way, it is the largest military budget adopted by the United States in peacetime.

As far as guns, tanks, and new missiles are concerned, the country's supreme legislative body met the White House's requests virtually in full. At the same time some of the budget's clauses evoked sharp criticism on Capitol Hill.

The question of building another batch of MX first-strike strategic nuclear missiles was put to the vote twice in the upper house of Congress and was accompanied by stormy debate. But after all their talking, the senators still approved the Pentagon's proposal, and next year another 21 missiles will come off the production line. The Senate was also favorably disposed toward the administration's intention to spend $1.8 billion on research into the creation of antimissile defenses with space-based elements, making neglible reductions.

The White House came up against several big obstacles in the House of Representatives, where, as is known, the Democratic Party has the majority. But even there the Pentagon's needs were met by and large, with agreement viven to 15 MX missiles. It is true that on a second vote the members of the House of Representatives "froze" the allocation of funds until next April and reserved themselves the right to dispose of them in the future. And, of the appropriations for developing antimissile defense systems, they only withdrew $400 million.

The voting on Capitol Hill was accompanied by powerful pressuring from White House and Pentagon "supplicants." Yet despite everything there were still bitter pills.

Thus, the Senate -- domain of the Republicans -- demanded that the administration chief present for ratification in the immediate future the Soviet-American treaties signed in 1974 and 1976 on limiting underground nuclear weapon tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, and also that he resume the talks on a total nuclear weapon test ban, which were broken off unilaterally by Washington.

In its turn, the House of Representatives, despite the White House's persistent attentions, banned by a majority of votes appropriations for starting up series production of binary nerve-paralyzing ammunition.

The current voting on the budget took place in the shadow of the upcoming elections. In pushing the Pentagon dollars through Congress, President R. Reagan alleges that they are necessary for holding "constructive" talks with the USSR. In light of such statements, the legislators who oppose inflating the military budget appear to the electorate in the unfavorable role of "enemies of detente."

While the congressmen who have hastily undersigned the Pentagon's requests have answered the President with amendments calling on the White House to be "conscientious" in its attitude to the problem of limiting the arms race. Thus, their "resolution" regarding arms control is "equalled" by their resolution to upgrade arms.

The two Pentagon budget options differing in detail have now been passed on, according to existing procedure, to the Congress' Conference Committee. Pending the adoption of a definitive decision by the two houses, the administration has time to try to win over the congressmen and seek the fullest possible satisfaction of its requests, which are designed to secure for the United States quantitative and qualitative superiority over the USSR in strategic arms.

SHULTZ CHARGE OF SOVIET TERRORISM REJECTED

PM051327 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Georgiy Shakhnazarov "Journalist's Reflections": "The Advocates of Terrorism"]

[Text] One negative phenomenon of recent international life has been the growth in the number of terrorist acts. The destruction of aircraft by delayed-action bombs, the taking and, in many cases, killing of hostages if the ransom demanded is not paid, armed attacks on the headquarters of political parties and public organizations, and attempts on the lives of individual politicians have become almost an everyday event. Quite understandably all of this is causing people grave concern. It is not just personal security but also the preservation of basic public order that is at risk.

Two questions arise: What is the source of this dangerous phenomenon and how it is to be combated? Let us point out straight away that two types of terrorist activity should be clearly delineated. One is bound up with goals having nothing to do with politics. The kidnapping of children from rich families and the demanding of ransoms, which is widespread in the West, the criminal activity of the Mafia in the United States, Italy, and some other capitalist countries, drug trafficking, and armed robbery should not be called terrorism but ordinary banditry.

Terrorism, both historically and theoretically, is a political phenomenon. This method is used by groups hoping thereby to achieve certain goals in the political struggle. This is how it was in the past and how it remains now, too.

On whom should the main responsibility be placed for the stepping up of terrorism in the modern world? This question was chosen as the theme of a speech delivered by Secretary of State Shultz to a conference on international terrorism held in the United States. His speech is of great interest in that it helps to find an answer to the questions raised above, although it must be said not in the way indicated by Mr Shultz, rather the complete opposite.

Above all the secretary of state was directing his audience toward the idea that most acts of international terrorism are committed by certain countries ultimately backed by the Soviet Union. This idea is not new. The U.S. mass media have long been trying to pin the responsibility for all the ills of the modern world on the USSR in accordance with President Reagan's concept that the USSR is the "empire of evil" and is thus to blame for all mortal sins. It is true that when Shultz was asked to cite specific acts organized by the Soviet Union he could not do so and launched into general verbiage to the effect that the USSR acts indirectly rather than directly by encouraging terrorists so as to achieve its own international goals.

All peoples have a story about the thief who tries to avoid retribution by shouting "Stop, Thief!" the loudest of all while pointing to other people. You could not more accurately describe Mr Shultz' insinuations, since it is the United States which is the main source of international terrorism.

Furthermore, it is not a question of the activity of some minor groups but of the fact that the U.S. Administration itself constantly resorts to acts of international terror. Thus it may rightly be considered the inventor of a new tendency -- namely, state terrorism.

One of the most glaring examples of this is the U.S. armed intervention in Grenada, which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of totally innocent people.

The world is familiar with the tens and hundreds of occasions when the United States has resorted to direct terrorist actions in order to maintain its political supremacy in any given vassal country or to keep its stooges in power there. Was the military-fascist putsch in Chile not organized by methods of state terrorism and are not those same methods being used now in El Salvador, where "death squadrons," armed and trained by Americans, are making short work of those who displease them?

It is also worth pointing out that Mr Shultz tries to put a brave face on the matter, as the saying goes, by railing against attempts on people's lives and security. Suffice it to recall that the CIA has organized two dozen attempts on the life of Fidel Castro, the leader of the Cuban revolution, with the connivance of several U.S. Administrations. There can be no doubt that the CIA also had a hand in the killing of the prominent Italian politician Aldo Moro: It was no coincidence that terrorists committed this crime just when Moro was advocating the Italian Communist Party's participation in the government. The fact that the CIA and the FBI, the other U.S. espionage department, stop at nothing in fulfilling the will of the most reactionary imperialist circles in the United States is also indicated by the view voiced in the U.S. press that they took part in the assassination of President John Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, and some other figures. Yes, this is a fact. In the United States even Presidents are removed if they have somehow displeased or failed to completely satisfy the powerful military-industrial complex or the political Mafia.

All these facts are common knowledge. And the U.S. secretary of state's attempts to call the kettle black, as it were, are based on unworthy means. One can only be amazed that Shultz, with his experience as a diplomat, forgot the proverb that "people in glass houses should not throw stones."

Whereas the secretary of state's fabrications add no new arguments to the reactionary bourgeois press' usual concoctions, in one respect it may be said that he rendered a service to the search for truth.

The fact is that having left his usual sphere of political argument, Mr Shultz launched into a discourse of a theoretical nature and tried to reveal the anatomy of terrorism. And here he inadvertently acknowledged what experienced U.S. theoreticians have hitherto preferred to deny or ignore.

The nub of the matter was this: In his argument on the source of terrorism Shultz cited social and political revolutions among other things. Thus all liberation movements by the peoples for their independence and all struggles against social oppression can be regarded as terrorism according to the criteria of the present U.S. Administration. Once that is done it assumes the right to destroy them.

So that there should be no doubts at all as to who exactly should be considered terrorists and who not, the secretary of state cited specific examples. He assured people that the Afghan dushmans are not terrorists, since they "do not destroy villages or murder innocent people." And that was said despite the fact that the whole world knows of the brutal raids carried out by American-armed dushmans on schools and hospitals and of their persecution and torturing of completely innocent people.

One might think it impossible to invent a more blatant lie, but let us not be hasty. Literally right after this Shultz claimed that the counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua are not terrorists, since, allegedly, they "do not commit acts of mass violence against the population." One might think that it is not the bandit formations equipped by the United States and attacking Nicaragua from Honduran territory who are guilty of burning border villages, attacking airports, and mining Nicaraguan ports.

In short, according to Secretary of State Shultz' description, all the counterrevolutionaries are decent, gentle, harmless creatures. Who then are the terrorists? They, it turns out, are the partisans, since they are the enemies of freedom. And, naturally, this description applies to all those who wage war on U.S.-backed terrorist regimes.

The secretary of state's theoretical exercises willy-nilly lead to an explanation of the deeper reasons for the rise of international terrorism. It is quite clear that these reasons lie in the imperialist policy of oppressing the peoples of underdeveloped countries and the policy of force and diktat pursued by American imperialism.

Let us now address the second question -- the means by which the United States intends to combat international terrorism. It is very simple: It intends to build up its intelligence apparatus and resort to armed force to quash liberation movement centers, describing this as punishment for terrorism. In short, the United States intends to continue acting just as it has done hitherto, only on an even larger scale. This cannot be described as other than an open declaration of an intention to pursue a policy of state terrorism.

Mr Shultz, however, does not take account of the fact that the time when Washington could commit any crime at will has gone forever. There can be no doubt: State terrorism will not enable the imperialists to intimidate the liberation movement and bring it to its knees. The functions of world gendarme will not bring the United States anything other than fresh defeats and failures.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries resolutely condemn terrorist methods of fighting for any political aims, and above all the policy of state terrorism. Terrorism can be eradicated principally by a desire on the part of all states to jointly concern themselves with defending peace, satisfying the peoples' legitimate demands, and resolving the acute social problems that mankind is contending with today. Only in this way is it possible to eliminate the deep causes of terrorism, which, of course, does not exclude the cooperation of states to safeguard world public order by organized joint actions against acts of terrorism.

NEW TIMES ASSESSES ZHAO W. EUROPE VISIT

PM051042 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 26, Jun 84 pp 14-15

[P. Dalnev article: "Zhao Ziyang's European Tour"]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, spent almost three weeks in Western Europe, paying official visits to France, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Italy, and to the EEC headquarters in Brussels. His trip was in line with China's overall policy of establishing closer relations with the West and it illustrated the Chinese leadership's adherence to the "open doors" policy of enlisting capitalist states' assistance in carrying out the Chinese "programme of four modernizations."

China makes no secret of the fact that it keeps its main door open to the U.S.A. and Japan, reserving its side and back doors for its other partners, such as the West Europeans. As the French paper LE MONDE pointed out, Western Europe is hardly prominent in the foreign policy of China, which is more concerned over its relations with the U.S.A. The West European capitals are under the impression that by currently paying more attention to Europe, China is seeking to counterbalance its vigorous activity on the American and Japanese fronts, and secure another fulcrum for its foreign policy.

The Chinese leadership has hinted that the West European countries, caught as they say in Beijing "in the vice of the superpower struggle," also need China, for this allegedly affords them "room for manoeuvre" in maintaining balanced relations with the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

Notable in Premier Zhao's European tour was a gradual shift of emphasis from economic to political problems. He tried to convince his West European partners that China is pursuing an independent foreign policy line, that it is taking an independent view of international problems and that it is not aligning itself with any of the world's antagonistic forces. However, the Chinese leader's pronouncements on the world and European situation and on a number of other international problems bore the stamp of obvious bias. This was most in evidence whenever the subject was the Soviet Union, which he either mentioned by name, or broadly hinted at.

The U.S.S.R. was groundlessly accused of violating other countries' sovereignty, trampling upon the principles of peaceful coexistence, stoking up international tension, etc. As he voiced his "concern" over the SS-20 missiles in the Asian part of the Soviet Union, for example, the Chinese premier deliberately passed over in silence the reasons for their deployment there, and said not a word about the militaristic ambitions of Washington, or about the build-up of its nuclear missile power in the Asian and Pacific regions.

Zhao actually identified himself with those who favour West European "rearmament;" he said he "could understand" the decison of certain West European countries who had allowed American first-strike nuclear missiles to be deployed on their territories. The desire "to balance military potential, nuclear potential included," in Western Europe, as he put it, was allegedly due to the "threat" stemming from "one superpower's military superiority." By the Chinese premier's logic, the blame for the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe lies with the Soviet Union, while the U.S.A. is merely compelled to respond to the U.S.S.R.'s actions.

It stands to reason that this means confusing cause and effect and playing into Washington's hands in a situation where NATO is divided on the question of carrying through the U.S. plans for the concentration of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

While calling for "a strong and united Europe" and approving of the measures to strengthen NATO, Zhao Ziyang could not ignore the mounting anti-war movement in Western Europe, and made several positive statements about it. His recognition, albeit verbal, of the role the anti-war movement has to play there contrasts sharply with his support for the United States' and the NATO bloc's dangerous military moves in Western Europe. Clearly an attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable.

Although Zhao said that China was for "all-embracing and cardinal disarmament," actually his entire programme in the field boiled down to the demand that the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. should be the first to cut their nuclear weapons substantially. China, which is also a nuclear power, would remain in the sideline.

As he touched upon the joint declaration of the heads of state or government of six countries on checking the nuclear arms race, which had evoked much interest throughout the world, the Chinese leader actually did not go beyond complaining that the document made no mention of the special responsibility borne by the "two superpowers." Under this pretext, China withheld its support for the positive proposals on disarmament.

The business part of Zhao's visit produced rather limited results: a few agreements were signed on foreign investment in China: an understanding was reached on the further consideration of specific projects in the trade and economic spheres. Noting the "mutual attraction" between the "Europe-Atlantic" and "Asia-Pacific" zones, the Chinese premier called for the broadening of trade and economic co-operation, scientific and technological links with the West European countries, and promised them favourable investment terms. He also stressed that the "open door" policy in the economic sphere was a long-term one.

For its part, the Chinese side insisted on being offered favourable terms in the framework of COCOM on the grounds that China is a developing country. As the Swedish paper DAGENS NYHETER put it: "China is playing a big game to gain credit on favourable terms."

In his statements, Zhao touched on Soviet-Chinese relations. Having noted a certain increase in exchanges with the Soviet Union in the economic, trade, sports, and other fields, he said that "this does not amount to a normalization of relations" which China, as he said, would be prepared for only if the Soviet side removed "the great obstacles" which, as is known, have a direct bearing on the U.S.S.R.'s security interests and its relations with Vietnam, Mongolia, Kampuchea, and Afghanistan.

Noteworthy is the Chinese premier's claim that the U.S.S.R. presents a "threat" to China's security and that relations between countries "with similar systems" need not necessarily be friendly. Previously he had said that "countries with similar social systems may find themselves in a state of acute confrontation or even conflict."

Are such statements not beamed to those in the West who are worried about the prospect of an improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations? Are they not meant to reassure the imperialist quarters that relations between China and the Soviet Union will remain strained indefinitely?

Premier Zhao's tour of West European countries has shown that while professing the "independence and self-reliance" of China's foreign policy line, the Chinese leadership is actually seeking all-round rapprochement with the West.

JAPANESE REMILITARIZATION, U.S. INFLUENCE HIT

Honolulu Meetings

PM051344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Longing for the Open Sea"]

[Text] Three days of U.S.-Japanese consultations on security questions have been held in Honolulu. These closed meetings to discuss practical problems of military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo are held regularly in the Hawaiian Islands. According to press reports the current -- 15th -- consultations focused on the time frame for the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces'" readiness to take over the patrol of Pacific sea-lanes up to 1,000 miles from the Japanese coast.

The results of the Honolulu meetings provoked extensive comment in Japan because it coincided with the 30th anniversary of Japan's "illegitimate child." Although Article Nine of the Constitution states unambiguously that Japan "shall henceforth never establish land, sea, and air forces," on 1 July 1954 the National Defense Administration -- which carries out the functions of a military ministry -- was set up. Some 4 years previously, when the United States started the war in Korea, a "reserve police corps" was created in Japan, allegedly intended to defend law and order and supposedly having nothing in common with an army.

However, the Japanese proverb says: However much you demonstrate that a tadpole does not look like a frog, it still grows into one anyway. The "Self-Defense Forces," as the army, air force, and navy created contrary to the Constitution are officially known, number around 250,000 men. But their numbers could easily be increased several times over since commissioned and noncommissioned officers comprise around two-thirds of the personnel. In addition, Japan's current military budget ($12.7 billion) is the eighth largest in the world and the country outstrips many NATO countries in the technical standard of its armed forces' equipment.

Originally, Tokyo tried to show that a renunciation of war did not exclude the right to defensive weaponry. They subsequently started putting virtually all types of modern combat hardware into that category. Thus the only stumbling block left in the attempts to sidestep Article Nine of the Constitution is the question of how to legalize the use of the "Self-Defense Forces" beyond the bounds of the Japanese islands.

The recent Honolulu meeting shows that this is what Tokyo and Washington are moving toward. It was decided to expand the system of operational collaboration -- from the standardization of military equipment to the development of joint combat operations. And the very intention of the "Self-Defense Forces" to take over the patrol of the vast Pacific expanses attests that the "illegitimate child" is breaking tne last restrictions confining it.

Tsvetov Views Threat

LD052147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The rise of a flashpoint of military tension in the Far East is the theme of the commentary by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov:

[Begin Tsvetov recording] Hello, comrades.

Quite recently the word "military" in Japan was -- and I quote from a report compiled at the beginning of the 1950's by the Pentagon -- a symbol of failure and shameful actions. Today the Japanese prime minister without a shade of embarassment calls his country an unsinkable aircraft carrier. I remember a time when disapproving utterances about Japan's peaceful constitution brought with them political death and dishonor for any political figure. Now in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party the Constitution is often spoken of as a major cancerous tumor on the body of the country and plans are made to replace the article on peace.

In Japan, what I would call a creeping revolution is taking place. When in violation of the Constitution a Japanese army was recreated, timidly named Self Defense Forces, it had two corps and six divisions and did not even have enough rifles. Now the Japanese military formation is fifth among the armies of the capitalist world in terms of its military characteristics, and in growth of military expenditure Japan is ahead of the NATO countries almost two-fold.

The United States demands even more rapid growth in Japanese military might and is trying to make Japan take on the so-called defense of sea communications in a radius of 1,000 miles from its shores. The United States is encouraging the military-political rapprochement between Japan and South Korea, which is leading to the formation of a military bloc among Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo.

The United States in Japan needs not a creeping revolution but a galloping one in order for Japan to be able to take an active part in the crusade against the USSR and other socialist countries. The United States is preparing, with the agreement of the Japanese Government, to deploy in Japan planes that can carry nuclear weapons. This summer, ships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet will be equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles. These ships are based -- and this is also with the agreement of the Japanese Government -- in Japan's ports. The situation in the Far East is developing in the same direction that led Western Europe to its fate as a nuclear hostage as a result of bringing Pershing and cruise missiles there.

The Japanese public understands how serious the threats to Japan's security will become if further militarization of the country is allowed and if the Pentagon is allowed to throw its weight around there. This is why 80 million people of the 119 million population of Japan are involved in various forms of anti-war and anti-nuclear struggle, from signing demands for an end to the arms race in Japan to participation in sit-down demonstrations and peace marches under the slogan "No U.S. cruise missiles in Japan."

PROKOPYEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS MONGOLIA

PM051158 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP, a delegation of CPSU workers headed by Yu.N. Prokopyev, first secretary of the Yakutsk CPSU Obkom, visited Mongolia from 22-29 June to exchange experience in the sphere of organizational party work.

The delegation was received by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural.

TOXIC CHEMICAL USE BY AFGHAN REBELS CONFIRMED

LD051954 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Kabul, July 5 TASS -- The BAKHTAR news agency has published a number of disclosing documents that were confiscated by security organs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from counter-revolutionary elements.

The news agency printed a letter of the ringleader of the so-called "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" ["Hezbe Eslami") Hikmatyar Gulbuddin to his flunkey in the Afghan province of Lowgar. The letter says that "international friends" granted "Hizbi Islani" big consignments of contemporary armaments, including toxic chemical bombs. It also contains an instruction to send representatives from every gang to Peshawar on the territory of Pakistan to acquire habits of their use [as received] with the help of American and other foreign specialists. Another letter -- that of the ringleader of the "National Front of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan," Gilani, gives direct instructions to start using toxic chemicals and to send those affected by chemicals to Peshawar for "propaganda purposes."

The ringleaders of one more counter-revolutionary grouping "Haraqata Inqilabe Islamiye Afghanistan" overtly write to bandits, who entrenched themselves in the Farah Province, that the requested chemical agents were sent to them with certain Abidulla Janaga. It was ordered to use the chemical agents as soon as possible in line with the earlier elaborated plan.

The documents cited, BAKHTAR writes, irrefutably show that with the assistance of the foreign supporters Afghan counter-revolutionary forces sent batches of chemical weapons to the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and American instructors have been training bandits for a certain time now in methods of using chemical weapons.

Seeking to conceal from the world public its participation in that barbarous action, the news agency stresses, the United States is kindling propaganda hullaballoo around fabrications on alleged use of toxic agents by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and units of the limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan. Such attempts were undertaken by the United States more than once but got no confirmation.

BAKHTAR cites in this connection a letter from intercepted correspondence of counter-revolutionary groupings "Jamiate Mslamiye Afghanistan," in which it is admitted that "not a slightest evidence of the use of chemical weapons by the Afghan or Soviet troops in Afghanistan has been obtained, despite all efforts that were exerted." The fact of chemical weapons being used by bandits is doubtless. It shows how far the United States and its accomplices in the undeclared war against the Afghan people have gone to.

REBELS FAILING TO STOP AFGHAN SOCIAL PROGRESS

LD052254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] A few days ago in the Afghan province of Konarha, a jirga -- a meeting of elders and representatives of the Safi tribes -- was held. Those taking part spoke of their support for the policy of the PDPA and the revolutionary government of the republic. They expressed their readiness to do everything to defend the gains of the April Revolution.

At approximately the same time in the Province of Konarha a major gang was defeated -- 80 terrorists were taken prisoner and a large quantity of Western-produced weapons was seized.

These two reports, our observer notes, reflect like a mirror the processes taking place in Democratic Afghanistan. On the one hand, there are the stabilization of the situation in the country, statements by the population in support of the government's efforts to eliminate the backwardness of centuries, and the progressive social and economic transformation in the interests of the working people. On the other hand, there are the unrelenting intrigues of the counterrevolution which rely on the support of hostile outside forces, first and foremost the United States.

Of course, these processes are not of equal significance. The creative activity of people's power is the main sign of the life of contemporary Afghanistan. The shape of the Afghan countryside is changing, the bases of national industry are being created, and an active fight agianst illiteracy and disease is being waged. The government is consistently following a course to raise the well-being of the population.

For example, quite recently the wages of workers and officials in state enterprises and institutions were raised by 18 percent. It is not surprising that all these measures enjoy general support, and this was confirmed in particular by the Konarha Province jirga.

But something else is also clear. Every new achievement by the Afghan people causes anger and hatred among the enemies of the revolution and their patrons abroad who want by any means to turn back the history of Afghanistan. Bandits being sent from Pakistan have to their account the lives of thousands of totally innocent Afghans, their only crime being their devotion to the ideals of the April Revolution. Terrorists have destroyed 1,800 schools, 130 hospitals, mosques, bridges, and many other economic objectives in the republic. This is what American and other Western weapons are being used for, weapons which are supplied so liberally to gangs of rebels.

In short, the undeclared war against Afghanistan is continuing, and of course it holds up the process to normalize the country's situation. However, those who are inspiring it and organizing it will not succeed in carrying out their malicious plans. The guarantee of this is the broad support of the popular masses for the progressive initiatives of the Government of Afghanistan, and the successes of the Afghan Armed Forces in the fight against the counterrevolution. Despite intrigues by the enemies of the April Revolution, as Babrak Karmal stated on radio and television, the Afghan leadership will pay increasing attention to creative efforts for economic progress and to raise the standard of living of the working people.

ASEAN NATIONS' ROLE IN U.S. STRATEGY VIEWED

OW051131 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1130 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Commentary by (Ryabovtsev), political observer of NOVOSTI: "ASEAN Nations in the U.S. Plan of Aggression"]

[Excerpts] The joint military exercise launched by the United States and Thailand along the Thai-Kampuchean border has just concluded last week. A joint naval exercise will be held in August this year.(Ryabovtsev), political observer of NOVOSTI, writes in this regard as follows:

Carrying out military exercises with the Pentagon's support has become a regular practice among ASEAN countries. During 1983 alone, the United States and Thailand carried out a dozen and more military exercises of all types.

The relationship between the United States and the ASEAN nations is similar to that between the United States and its NATO allies. Washington has regularly helped the NATO nations strengthen their arms, while it has called on the ASEAN nations to modernize their armed forces. The Reagan administration has said nothing about a comprehensive plan for developing the economy of the ASEAN nations. Obviously, the ASEAN nations are not economic partners, but military allies in the eyes of the United States. It seems that the U.S. Department of Defense has worked out specific military plans for the ASEAN nations. The frequent joint military exercises and the extensive supply of U.S. arms to the ASEAN nations prove this point.

Washington knows that the ASEAN nations vigilantly guard against any attempt to drag them into a military bloc. Therefore, Washington plays tricks by saying that it is necessary to arm the ASEAN nations in order to safeguard their national interests. The militarist tendencies of ASEAN nations have helped the United States further strengthen and consolidate its military position in Southeast Asia. Today the Pentagon supplies countries in that region with new fighter planes and tanks. Tomorrow, under the pretext of the "Soviet menace," it will try to deploy U.S. guided missiles and other offensive weapons on their territory.

The United States occupies a dominant position among the NATO nations. It has therefore been able to deploy nuclear guided missiles to some West European countries, aimed at the Soviet Union. The United States has turned these countries into nuclear hostages. Now it seeks to treat the ASEAN countries in the same way. Soviet leader Comrade Chernenko said: Whoever launches a first-strike weapon from his territory against a neighboring country will become the target of a retaliatory attack.

Apparently, the United States seeks to turn the ASEAN nations into tools to invade the Indochinese nations. No wonder Washington likes to call the ASEAN nations "frontline" nations.

Peace and security in Southeast Asia are inseparable from the principle of mutual understanding and cooperation and of noninterference in each other's internal affairs. However, the United States opposes this principle. It seeks to impose on the ASEAN nations the policy of confrontation and war against other nations, a policy that runs counter to the interests of the ASEAN nations.

SHULTZ TRIP TO PREPARE FOR MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD051826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has set out on a 2-week tour of Southeast Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. At the microphone with a "Latest News" commentary on the purpose of this visit by the representative of the Reagan administration is political observer Vladimir Tsvetov.

What Shultz thinks, Weinberger says. And the American defense minister, in a recent speech, set out with the utmost frankness the intention of the United States to add to its global confrontation with the Soviet Union on questions of nuclear armaments and the militarization of space, a regional confrontation including Asia and the Pacific. This means that what Shultz has on his mind as he sets off to tour his region is the knocking together -- as Konstantin Chernenko has very accurately defined the essence of American policy -- ye: another, eastern front of the struggle against the socialist states.

The rate of growth of the USSR's trade with the countries of eastern and southern Asia and the Pacific exceed those of American trade with Western Europe. The region still is more strongly tied to the American economy. The United States regards the Pacific as the goal zone of its military operations in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

As we know, the aggressive ambitions of the United States have now been directed at the Gulf. To strengthen the rear of its expansionism in that part of the world is Washington's other aim. But the most important thing, for the United States, is to create one more source of threat to the Soviet Union. This the Reagan administration intends to achieve by deploying its first-strike nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific, basing in Japan, South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand American ships with Tomahawk cruise missiles aboard. What Shultz wants to do during his trip to Southeast Asia, Australia, and New Zealand is to make appropriate preparations for the implementation of the tasks I have just enumerated. What the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries offer against the aggressive policy of the United States in Asia and the Pacific is a realistic policy corresponding to the interests of the peoples of the region. The USSR's proposal for talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested countries remains in force. The Mongolian People's Republic leaves open its initiative for a convention on mutual nonattack and nonuse of force in relations between the state of Asia and the Pacific. Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, at the conference of foreign ministers that has just been held, have again called on the ASEAN countries to normalize their relations and create a climate of trust and goodneighborliness in the region.

During his tour, Shultz will be trying to neutralize the attractiveness of the peaceful initiatives of the socialist countries. As can be judged from statements in the press of the region, this tendence of Shultz' activity is already putting the U.S. allies in the military blocs on their guard. As for the ASEAN countries, in some of them the military-political aims of Shultz' visit are meeting with open protest.

IZVESTIYA ON INDOCHINA FOREIGN MINISTERS' PARLEY

PM051557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Vinogradov "International Commentary": "Constructive Stance"]

[Text] A conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea has ended its work in Vientiane. This was the ninth meeting of the fraternal countries of Indochina at this level. And this time, too, the ministers focused their main attention on an examination of the important questions of ensuring peace and stability in the still unsettled region of Southeast Asia.

The conference's final document notes with satisfaction the successes achieved by the peoples of Laos, the SRV, and Kampuchea in all spheres of life. These achievements, the communique says, have been possible thanks to the broad assistance and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The people of Kampuchea have taken particularly impressive steps on the path of rebirth. With every passing year the pace of agricultural band industrial production in that country increases. Kampuchea's authority in the international arena is constantly growing.

The latest stage of the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers which took place in June was yet more evidence of the further stabilization of the situation in Kampuchea.

At the same time it is known that the chief factor which is destabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia is the support of Washington and Beijing for the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." The attempt to glorify the Khmer renegades is increasing tension and forcing into deadlock the process of improving the situation in that region. This policy was resolutely condemned at the Vientiane meeting.

The plans for imperialist interference in the region were also resolutely condemned. It is no secret that the United States is increasingly persistently pushing the ASEAN countries onto a path of militarization and confrontation with the states of Indochina. The U.S. strategists' actions to knock together in the Asia-Pacific region a new bloc on the basis of the military alliances of the United States, Japan, and South Korea should also be viewed in this contect. Washington's desire to strengthen its positions in Southeast Asia is also evidenced by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' tour, starting 5 July, to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, New Zealand, Australia, and Hong Kong. No doubt at the upcoming conference of ASEAN foreign ministers in Jakarta, Shultz will try to foist on the meeting's participants a line of confrontation with the states of Indochina. This line, it was noted in Vientiane, goes against the aspirations of the peoples of that region.

The foreign ministers of the three countries of Indochina also condemned the escalation of China's and Thailand's hostile actions against Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. The conference fully supported the just stance and retaliatory measures of the SRV to repulse China's armed provocations on the Vietnamese-Chinese border and called on Beijing to respond to the SRV's peace proposals on the resumption of talks between the two countries. The conference confirmed the desire of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea to restore the traditional relations of friendship with the Chinese people and to normalize interstate relations with the PRC.

The meeting participants expressed special concern regarding the aggravation of the situation on the Lao-Thai border. As is known, the Thai Army recently seized three populated points on Lao territory and are still holding them. The ministers condemned the encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and demanded that the Thai troops be withdrawn from the areas they occupy. It was also stated that it is necessary to reach rapid agreement to ensure security in the Kampuchea-Thai border region.

An appeal was again issued from Vientiane to Thailand and the other ASEAN countries to resolve all disputes by means of talks on the basis of equality and mutual respect for all the sides' interests. The ministers noted that, despite the existing differences between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN, both these groups of states have a common desire to reduce tension, deepen mutual understanding, and seek measures aimed at restoring peace in Southeast Asia.

The conference held in Vientiane was yet another important political event in the region's life. It confirmed with new force the commitment of the peoples of Indochina to the ideals of peace and their unchanging readiness for dialogue with their neighbors for the sake of reducing tension and strengthening the atmosphere of peaceful cooperation and mutual understanding in Southeast Asia.

CSSR'S HOFFMANN LEADS TU DELEGATION TO USSR

Hoffmann Visits Yalta Site

LD052329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] The construction of the recreation "Druzhba" center built by Soviet and Czechoslovak trade unions at the Crimea Black Sea shores, 10 km from Yalta, is slowly coming to an end. Soviet and Czechoslovak builders working at the site are taking part in the competition "to the 40th anniversary of the great victory, 4 shock worker decades."

Sergey Shalayev, chairman of All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; Ivan Kozlov, chiarman of the Central Committee for Management of Trade Union Spas; Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the CSSR, Karel Polak, minister of construction of the CSSR; and Josef (Hantor), head of a brigade of builders from Prague, hero of labor, arrived in Yalta to assess the results of international socialist competition of builders.

Arrives in Moscow

LD051300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] The Central Council of Trade Unions delegation led by Karel Hoffmann, its chairman and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Moscow from Simferopol today. The delegation took part in the inspection days on the construction site of the joint Soviet-Czechoslovak trade union recreational hotel Druzhba in the Crimea, which was opened on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory over Hitlerite Germany.

Kuznetsov Awards Order to Hoffmann

LD051824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the October Revolution in the Kremlin today to Comrade Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, Comrade Kuznetsov cordially congratulated Comrade Hoffmann on the high award, which marks his great contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples. The trade unions of Czechoslovakia are actively developing their ties and fruitful cooperation with Soviet trade unions. This promotes the mutual exchange of experience by the labor collectives of our countries and the improvement of the organization of socialist competition, stressed Comrade Kuznetsov. Of exceptional, fundamental importance for the deepening and widening of relations between the CSSR and USSR, between our fraternal parties and peoples, are the meetings and talks held by Comrade Chernenko and Husak.

Hoffmann expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and Soviet state for their high assessment of his activity. I view this award as recognition of the contributon of Czechoslovak working people to the construction of a developed socialist society, he declared. I regard it as my duty to work even more actively to strengthen the fraternal ties between our countries, parties, and trade unions.

POLISH SCIENTISTS' DELEGATION VISITS GEORGIA

PM051455 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jun 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Polish Scientists in Georgia"]

[Excerpt] A delegation from the Polish Academy of Sciences headed by Academician J. Kostrzewski, president of the Polish Academy of Sciences, spent 3 days in Georgia. The delegation included K. Uranik, vice president of the Academy; J. Michalski, chairman of the Academy's Lodz branch; R. Ney, secretary of the Land Department; J. Tazbir, director of the Institute for History; and J. Zaremba, director of the Academy's Presidium Bureau.

The delegation of Polish scientists was received by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. He informed the guests of the achievements in the republic's economy over the last few years and the Georgian scientists' contribution to these successes. Much attention was given to the issue of integrating science and production in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian Communist Party congress, the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's 6th Plenum.

The guests showed interest in the forms and methods of party leadership of science in the republic and the activity of the republic Coordination Council for Science and Scientific and Technical Progress under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

A talk took place at the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium on the main trends of development in the Soviet Georgian and Polish sciences, the Polish-Georgian cultural and scientific links with their centuries-old traditions, and the cooperation between Georgia and Poland. At present, the scientists are working jointly on scientific subjects concerning topical problems of linking science and production.

USSR, GDR FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES HOLD CONFERENCE

PM051505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations at the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Consultations on questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and the GDR in the sphere of cultural and scientific cooperation were held 25-28 June at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Taking part in the consultations were: on the GDR's side -- Peter Lorf, chief of the GDR Foreign Ministry Department for Cultural Foreign Relations; and on the Soviet side -- Y.A. Mirichenko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Cultural Relations Department.

A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, received P. Lorf 27 June and had a conversation with him.

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENTARY ON HOW VISIT

PRAVDA on Howe Speech

PM051238 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered by British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe at 2 July Kremlin luncheon in his honor]

[Text] G. Howe's Speech

I am pleased to be in Moscow, especially in the year of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

Some 6 months ago, we were in Stockholm for the opening of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. At the time, I suggested lending new impetus to the process initiated in Helsinki. We must expand dialogue between East and West and fill it with more content. Only by this means will we be able to know and understand each other better. It is with this feeling that I have come to Moscow now.

Realism should serve as the springboard for attaining heightened mutual understanding and mutual information. We must see the world as it is, not as we would like to see it. We are living in a rapidly changing work in which "industrial revolutions" are succeeding each other at intervals of just a few years. New achievements will have far reaching consequences of an economic, social, and -- if we decide to use them for the purpose -- military nature. These changes are a challenge to us all -- in the west, east, north and south.

How are we to embark on solving these problems? The first prerequisite is peace. Just a month ago we were remembering the heavy casualties sustained by Britain and the Soviet Union during World War II in Europe. I am convinced that we did not suffer these casualties in vain. I am convinced that we can preserve the peace which has reigned over our continent for 40 years now. I fully agree with what was said 2 weeks ago at the CEMA summit conference: "No world problems, including the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be resolved by military means."

The security question is thus a key one. With the appearance of new types of armaments and new technology, this issue is acquiring an increasingly complex nature and is becoming more and more an issue of truly global importance.

Today, G. Howe continued, we can achieve stable equilibrium. We all have more constructive avenues requiring the investment of our resources. We all want to ensure greater prosperity and a better life for our peoples. We know that this will be a task beyond our strength if we are destined to continue to develop increasingly sophisticated, and increasingly expensive arms programs. Thus, weighty arguments, both of an economic nature and of simple common sense, speak in favor of reaching a mutual agreement to reforge our swords into plowshares.

Security obviously has two aspects: The visible aspect, which is the main subject for study at the arms control talks, concerning the number of missiles or soldiers on both sides and the attendant, invisible, aspect which concerns intentions. If we misunderstand each other's intentions, then in the nuclear age that could lead to tragic consequences for world civilization.

That is why it is on the intentions of our two countries' governments that I want to focus attention during our talks here this week. It is in this field that the greatest degree of mutual misunderstanding exists. Both our countries have issued important statements on this issue, both individually and in conjunction with their allies. In this connnection, the secretary referred to the British prime minister's speech in Bonn in 1982 and the NATO foreign minister's statement in Washington this May.

During the CEMA summit, you, with your allies, also devoted attention to these issues. As you have already stated, there are no tasks more important today than safeguarding peace throughout the world and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. You said that, given the strict observance of the principle of parity and identical security, the nuclear arms buildup can be halted. You called for the manifestation of political will and for honest, equal, constructive dialogue. For our part, G. Howe asserted, we are wholly and fully in favor of honest, equal, and constructive dialogue.

That means dealing in earnest with certain specific problems of security. There is no shortage of forums or opportunities for this. In this connection, G. Howe cited the conference in Stockholm and the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

The secretary then cited the United States' well-known position on the question of nuclear arms talks. He also tried to justify Washington's obstructionist approach toward the Soviet proposal on holding Soviet-U.S. talks on the prevention of the militarization of space.

Security, G. Howe continued, is not, of course, a matter of concern only for the inhabitants of Europe or the North Atlantic region. Britain and its allies have many varied interests throughout the world. The Soviet Union and its allies also display legitimate interest in events taking place beyond their borders. Both East and West are interested above all in international stability. That presupposes efforts aimed at preventing regional conflicts or, if they do arise, ensuring that they are not aggravated by outside intervention. That is one field where active East-West dialogue may prove useful. We can ascertain each other's interests and concerns. We can and must seek ways to cooperate in the interests of reducing tension in particular regions. Here the secretary touched on the so-called "Afghan question," setting forth the NATO countries' well-known position on this issue.

Our relations, G. Howe noted, are based on security in all its aspects. But, in this context this issue is just one element in a broader picture. All signatories to the 1975 accord in Helsinki agreed that security cannot be viewed outside its economic and humanitarian aspects.

In the economic field, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom do of course differ in many ways both by virtue of historical preconditions and in terms of the results they have achieved. But we also have some surprising similarities. Both our countries are faced with problems of industrial modernization, increasing efficiency, and introducing new technology to raise per capita output. Both our countries attach great importance to expanding trade.

As the final document of the Madrid meeting stated, an increase in trade is a useful way of filling our relations with specific content. Let us make efforts toward this.

Then, on the basis of the West's well-known position, G. Howe touched on the issue of human rights and contacts between people.

When in February this year, G. Howe continued, the British prime minister had a meeting as part of a long-term policy aimed at expanding trust between East and West.

This policy proceeds from the need to recognize the common interest in peace and security with a lower level of arms. At the same time, it implies joint work on the creation of broader mutual understanding and a climate of trust so that we can give our spokesman at the talks the necessary instructions for achieving progress.

This March saw the publication in Britain of the anthology of K.U. Chernenko's speeches, who noted in the preface to his anthology the need to conduct active, fruitful dialogue and to creat a climate of trust. He also voiced the idea that we must redouble our efforts aimed at mutual understanding in the interests of preserving peace and ensuring the rights of each nation to full and independent development. In conclusion, G. Howe said, K.U. Chernenko stressed: "I should like the peoples of the Soviet Union and Britain to be partners in achieving progress for these purposes." These words instill hope that, whatever our ideological differences, substantial fields of coinciding interests should also remain between us. Let us try to reveal them and to build our mutual relations on their basics.

PRAVDA Notes Aides at Luncheon

PM051330 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 July in its Second Edition publishes on page 4 a TASS report under the general heading "Soviet-British Talks" on the 2 July talks between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and British Foreign Secretary G. Howe and their luncheon speeches. The report states that "The luncheon was attended by L.A. Kostandov and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.M. Zamyatin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials. Present on the British side were the persons accompanying the secretary and also I. Sutherland, British ambassador to the USSR."

Howe's Stance Scored in UK

LD051257 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1155 GMT 5 Jul 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Howe, the British secretary of state for the foreign and commonwealth office, has given an account of his visit to the Soviet Union in Parliament. The stance of the British Government set out by the minister, which was the basis on which he conducted the talks in Moscow on very important issues, including disarmament, was sharply criticized by a number of members. Representatives of the Labour opposition accused Howe of being a conduit for the Reagan administration line, instead of making constructive initiatives aimed at promoting a lessening of international tension.

SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL VIEWS RELATIONS WITH UK

LD041821 Kuwait KUNA in English 1738 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 4 (KUNA) -- The Soviet Union Wednesday warned Britain that despite fruitful trade relations between the two countries, Britain should not forget that other West European countries were equally interested in promoting trade relations with the Soviet Union.

A trade analsyis about the Soviet-British trade relations provided by KUNA by the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry director for Western countries, Vladimir Simakov, said that the fruitful trade relations between the Soviet Union, besides being reciprocally advantageous, have indisputably benefited both the peoples of "our countries and the cause of international cooperation and peace."

In 1983, the Soviet-British working group was created, which held its first meeting in September 1983 in Moscow.

Yet serious problems also exist in Soviet-British trade in this group of commodities. In particular, the question of ending the discriminatory restrictions maintained by the British authorities on the import into that country of a number of Soviet engineering products has long been awaiting its solution.

Great Britain is continuing to restrict the supply to the USSR of machinery, equipment and technologies that are included in so called lists of "strategic goods".

The last few years have also seen worsening of the conditions of financing British exports to the USSR, especially in terms of machinery and equipment.

Another growth area of trade ties between the two countries could be cooperation in agribusiness. The commission's eleventh sesson set up a Soviet-British working group on agriculture and on food product processing and packaging. The group first met in London in November 1983. At present for the second meeting of this group, Soviet organizations are examining a whole series of proposals by British firms on agriculture and the related industries.

However, British firms should not forget that companies of other Western countries, actively working with Soviet organizations, are also interested in receiving Soviet orders in this field. Those companies find considerable support on the part of their governments as well, which create more favourable trade and political conditions for the promotion of such cooperation.

As to the long-term prospects for the growth of Soviet-British trade and economic ties, it can be noted that business cooperation between the USSR and Great Britain has a large potential for its expansion. In order to make fuller use of it, organizations and firms of the two countries should not relax their efforts aimed at a search of new possibilities for the further development of trade and economic ties.

MITTERRAND CRITICIZED FOR COMMENTS ON SAKHAROV

PM051231 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 27, 29 Jun-5 Jul 84 (Signed to Press 28 Jun 84) p 3

[Reprint of Vienna VOLKSSTIMME and Copenhagen LAND OG FOLK articles: "Misdirected" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Although very important problems concerning not only the present development of the international situation but also, effectively, the future of all mankind were discussed during the Soviet-French talks in Moscow. The bourgeois press -- true to its course of kindling conflicts -- primarily seized upon F. Mitterrand's statements amounting to interference in our internal affairs. Soviet people gained the right to settle their affairs themselves in the greatest of revolutions, defended this right in the harsh battles against interventionists and aggressors, and will permit nobody to interfere in their affairs. "And those who attempt to give us advice on human rights," K.U. Chernenko noted, "only elicit ironic smiles from us."

VOLKSSTIMME, Vienna -- President Mitterrand won the applause of both French right-wing circles and U.S. President Reagan when, in defiance of all diplomatic norms, he rushed to the defense of "civil rights fighter" Sakharov at the Kremlin luncheon given in his honor -- the same Sakharov who has several times called on the West to maintain its efforts in the arms sphere and has repeatedly lavished praise on President Reagan's course toward nuclear war.

If the French president really takes human rights as closely to heart as he makes out, he has enough to do in this respect in his own country. Two million French people today are deprived of the right to work. The French fascists, led by the leader Le Pen, threaten foreign workers with terror forcing them to leave France. This is where frank remarks by Mitterrand would be appropriate. But it is far easier to depict himself as a human rights fighter in Moscow than in France.

LAND OG FOLK, Copenhagen -- Mitterrand's remarks in Moscow completely fit set Western stereotypes. His chief topics were "human rights," particularly the "Sakharov case," the refusal to include French nuclear weapons in assessing the correlation of forces in Europe, support for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles, and allegations of a "Soviet arms race." He also touched on the topics of Afghanistan and Poland.

The Soviet side told Mitterrand clearly that he should not instruct the USSR in questions of human rights and that, in this respect, matters stand a lot better in the Soviet Union than in many Western countries. In the USSR, for example, the right to work and be educated is respected. Moreover, the "Sakharov case" is a purely internal matter of the Soviet state, and, incidentally, Sakharov is in perfectly good health.

As regards nuclear weapons, Mitterrand maintained that the French nuclear forces are not part of NATO and therefore the French nuclear weapons should not be included in the Geneva talks.

Soviet President K.U. Chernenko, mentioning the possibility of resuming talks in Geneva, repeated that it is the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe that have changed the situation, and therefore they must be removed.

NETHERLANDS MISSILE DECISION MEETING OPPOSITION

LD020613 Moscow TASS in English 0609 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- "The summer months are keynoted in the Netherlands by acute political struggle. The Dutch, who are described in numerous books as phlegmatic and self-possessed people, have shown their true spirit. Mass demonstrations and meetings, strikes in which hundreds of thousands of people participate, have stirred the country of tulips", Vladislav Drobkov and Tomas Kolesnichenko write in PRAVDA.

"Throughout the last spring sermons in the churches and whole pages of the leading newspapers have been devoted to one subject only -- whether 48 new American medium-range nuclear missiles will be deployed in the Netherlands or not. The cruise missiles which are unceremoniously imposed upon Holland by Washington and its NATO allies have evoked resolute protests on the part of the country's population. The latest public opinion polls, including those which were held on the initiative of the right-of-centre government, show that the overwhelming majority of the population of the Netherlands oppose "Tomahawks" and come out in favour of stopping and reversing the nuclear arms race in Europe. The protest against the buildup of the arsenals of U.S. first-strike missiles has acquired unprecedented proportions in that country and is taking various forms", the article points out.

"Relying on its majority in parliament, the government managed to achieve with the minimal margin the approval of its plan under which the beginning of the deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands is postponed by two years as against the previous 'schedule' -- from 1986 to 1988. The taking of the final decision on the deployment of the missiles is postponed till November 1985.

At the same time, the coalition cabinet of R. Lubbers made the consent of the Netherlands to the deployment of the missiles dependent on the 'behaviour' of the Soviet Union, which, as is known, is compelled to take reply measures to ensure its security because of NATO's 'rearmament'. If NATO decides that the number of the 'SS-20' missiles in Europe has increased, this will involve, according to the 'Lubbers formula', the deployment of 'Tomahawks' in Holland", the article stresses.

"This 'automatic way' to solve the problem of the deployment of American first-strike weapons contrary to the clearly expressed will of the majority of the population has arounsed a storm of protests on the part of the democratic parties of the opposition and the anti-war movements and organizations. The discussion on the missiles has again moved to the forefront of the internal political life of the country", the article stresses in conclusion.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 July in its First Edition carries on page 6 a 2,000-word The Hague-Moscow report by PRAVDA special correspondents V. Drobkov and T. Kolesnichenko entitled "A Very Anxious Summer" and published under the rubric "The Netherlands Today" which adds the following passage to the preceding TASS summarized version:

["So does one escape from the missile deadlock in Europe? The Soviet leadership has stated more than once that the deadlock came about as a result of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe. And to escape from it, it is necessary to return to the situation that existed before the U.S. first-strike weapons began to be deployed.

["When we are offered talks in the shadow of Pershing and cruise missiles and are also told that the United States has not the slightest intention of altering its one-sided and utterly unconstructive stance, it is a kind of ultimatum. This method is a totally unsuitable way of addressing the Soviet Union. The West must take tangible, practical steps clearly demonstrating a wish to make talks possible. If it would do that, the USSR would revoke the measures it was compelled to adopt in connection with the appearance of the new U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe. Therefore, it is up to the United States and the NATO countries."]

KAPRALOV VIEWS APPROACHING ISRAELI ELECTIONS

PM030918 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Kapralov article under the rubric "Telegram With Commentary": "...Just as Bad as Each Other"]

[Text] According to a public opinion poll conducted in Israel, 40.8 percent of the electorate will vote for candidates of the Ma'arakh opposition bloc and only 21.6 percent will support the ruling Likud bloc in the upcoming elections to the Knesset (parliament), REUTERS reports.

The so-called Labor Party belonging to the Ma'arakh bloc was in power in Israel for 29 years. It has chalked up four wars of aggression against its Arab neighbors. In 1977 the Likud bloc won the elections. "Begin's hour has come," the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL wrote, "the hour that this right-wing extremist and former terrorist has been vainly [tshchetno] awaiting all his life."

The years of government by Begin and his like-minded colleague, Shamir, were marked by an unprecedented outburst of Israeli terror in the occupied Arab lands. And the aggression against Lebanon cost Israel more than all the preceding wars put together. Only lavish U.S. aid is saving the Israeli economy from complete bankruptcy.

So what does the Ma'arakh bloc, led by S. Perez, offer instead of the Likud's adventurist foreign and domestic policy? Precisely nothing. This is because the leaders of the Likud and the Ma'arakh, the Israeli Communist newspaper AL-ITTIHAD writes, both say "no" to the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab lands, "no" to the creation of an independent Palestinian state, "no" to recognition of the PLO, and "no" to the liberation of the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

The only difference in the two blocs' political platforms is Ma'arakh promises to make some cuts in the funds allocated to the colonization of the West Bank of the Jordan. Make cuts only, but not put a stop to the illegal creation of Israeli settlements on foreign soil. The opposition also promises the electorate an attenuation of economic misfortunes. But Israeli working people remember that the present government was not stingy with its promises either. And the result has been that inflation has reached 400 percent.

The election campaign in Israel is accompanied by a sharp competitive struggle within the Likud between the present Prime Minister Shamir and former Defense Minister Sharon, in connection with which the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV published the warning: "Beware! Dictator Coming."

While the double-dyed terrorist, and now fascist Zionist fanatic Sharon (nicknamed "Bulldozer"), stopping at nothing, is clearing himself a way to the "helm of power," democratic and progressive forces in Israel are being faced with insuperable obstacles. Thus, the Central Electoral Commission at the Defense Ministry's request decided to bar the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Hadash) from the elections. Hadash's fault is that it advocates creating an independent Palestinian state.

...the 120 deputies of the Knesset of the 11th convocation will be determined 23 July, when the no-choice elections will be held.

TANJUG, AFP REPORT MOLOTOV READMITTED TO PARTY

Molotov Requests Reinstatement

LD061004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 6 (TANJUG) -- Former Soviet oreign Minister and party Central Committee Politburo member Vyacheslav Molotov has been readmitted to the party at the age of 94. Molotov's readmission, recently reported by the Italian Communist Party daily L'UNITA was officially confirmed by the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday evening (Thursday).

Molotov (b.1890) became a Bolshevist party activist at the age of 16. He became a party Central Committee member and a Politburo candidate-member already in 1921 and was a member of the party Politburo between 1926 and 1957.

At the 1957 Central Committee Plenum, Molotov, together with Kagonovich, Malenkov and Shepilov, was expelled from the Central Committee for factionism and serious mistakes committed during Stalin's rule and stripped of his high party and state functions.

Soon afterwards, Molotov was sent as ambassador to Mongolia and in 1960 he was posted as representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna.

Molotov came under repeated sharp attacks at the 22nd party congress in 1961, resulting in his expulsion from the party.

Since his expulsion, Molotov has lived in seclusion in Moscow. Informed domestic sources ?said he was writing his memoirs and reported him seriously ill last winter.

Molotov was officially ?confirmed to have been readmitted to the party at his own request.

AFP: Molotov Rehabilitated

OW060504 Hong Kong AFP in English 2310 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 5 (AFP) -- Former Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov, who was sacked by Nikita Khrushchev in 1957, has been "rehabilitated" by the party, official sources said today.

Mr Molotov, now aged 94, was for many years Stalin's right-hand man and was in 1961 accused of complicity in Stalin's crimes, notably of having drawn up lists of victims for purges.

Mr Molotov, who also gave his name to a crude form of petrol bomb known as a Molotov cocktail, was expelled from the party shortly afterwards.

The decision to restore his party membership was taken by Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko on Mr Molotov's 94th birthday in March, a Western communist source said.

Mr Chernenko himself told him of the decision in a telephone call, the same source said. His party card was returned at the beginning of last month.

In his memoirs Khrushchev confirmed that Mr Molotov was Stalin's oldest friend. But in his last years Stalin became suspicious of Mr Molotov, suspecting him of being a U.S. Government agent. Although Stalin took no action against Mr Molotov, he had his wife affested and exiled on a charge of links with "American Zionism."

Mr Molotov now lives quietly in Moscow and hardly ever leaves his city centre apartment.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES BAM, TALKS WITH UK'S HOWE

PM060909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed a number of questions concerning economic and sociocultural construction as well as the country's external policy.

The Central Committee Politburo heard a report by Comrade Aliyev on certain questions linked with the construction of the Baykal-Amur Mainline Railway. It was noted that on the whole, the construction of the railway is being carried out at high speed. In severe natural and climatic conditions, a large volume of work has been completed, and many bridges, tunnels and other structures have been built. New settlements are being constructed in uninhabited areas. All this is the result of the purposeful efforts of the workers, engineering and technical staff, local Communist Party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and the patronage assistance of the workers of many republics, krays and oblasts.

The new surge of labor activity by the builders and operators has elicited the approval of the CPSU Central Committee, as have initiatives by construction-project collectives aimed at completion ahead of plan, by the 67th anniversary of Great October, of laying the main railway track, and the inception of train traffic a year ahead of the set date along the entire length of the line.

At the same time, attention was directed to a number of shortcomings and unresolved questions. In particular, the integration of construction is not being ensured everywhere. There are delays in the construction of installations for locomotive and rolling-stock services [Khozyaystvo], and of installations for engineering maintenance of the track, housing, children's institutions, hospitals, polyclinics, and trade and catering enterprises.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo proposed to the heads of the relevant ministries and departments that they adopt measures to ensure the timely implementation of BAM projects at commissioning stage, and that they achieve smooth transport of supplies to the construction site of machinery, equipment, structures and materials and the strict fulfillment of plans for the erection of residential housing and cultural and consumer amenities. The necessity was stressed of accelerating the rate of development of the natural resources situated in the BAM zone, the development of new branches of production here, the expansion of the network of roads and the improvement of their condition, and the setting up of auziliary services to ensure the normal functioning of the trunk line.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed support for the proposal to institute the honorary title -- "Merited Test Parachutist of the USSR" -- which will be conferred in recognition of special services and long years of work in parachute testing and use.

The results of talks between Comrades Chernenko and Gromyko, on the one hand, and Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, on the other, were examined and approved. It was stressed in this regard that our country is prepared to actively develop Soviet-British relations on a broad range of issues provided the British side adopts a similar stance. In the Soviet Union's view, this cooperation could be of no small benefit to the cause of easing international tension and consolidating peace and the security of peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting discussed and adopted decisions on some other issues.

UZBEK PAPER REPORTS LIGACHEV TOUR OF UZBEKISTAN

PM031303 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Jun 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ye.K. Ligachev's Visit to Uzbekistan"]

[Text] Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the republic 18-23 June.

During his stay, he visited the Tashkent Textiles Combine, where he familiarized himself with the production process and the activity of the party committee, talked to workers, engineers, and technicians, and inquired about the working and living conditions of the textile workers. Great attention was paid to questions of improving production efficiency, making fuller use of capacities, intoducing progressive forms of labor organization and the team contract, and training and stabilizing cadres. It was stressed that it is necessary to substantially improve public catering and rest facilities and develop the enterprise's subsidiary farm.

Ye.K. Ligachev visited the "Leninskiy Put" Kolkoz in Kommunisticheskiy Rayon. The activity of the party organization and kolkhoz leadership in introducing the team contract in horticulture and creating good working and leisure conditions for the kolkhoz members was highly appraised.

Ways of improving the rayon party organization's work style and methods and strengthening party and state discipline were examined in a conversation held at the raykom.

During his tour of the republic, Ye.K. Ligachev visited the city of Gazli and familiarized himself with the progress of restoration work, particularly housing construction. Attention was drawn to the poor organization of work and its low pace. Leaders ot party and soviet organs reported that they are taking measures to complete the repair of the housing stock and the construction of new blocks in October this year.

The same day, the CPSU Central Committee secretary visited a cotton mill in Bukhara city. There was a discussion here on stepping up the role and responsibility of primary party organizations in resolving production tasks, strengthening organization and order, selecting, placing, and educating cadres, and combating embezzlements of socialist property.

Ye.K. Ligachev met with members and candidate members of the Bukhara Obkom Bureau and first secretaries of raykoms. It was noted that, as well as achievements in its socioeconomic development, there have also been errors in the oblast in leadership of the economy, party political work, and the resolution of cadre issues. This has resulted in the oblast falling behind in the most important economic indicators, particularly cotton growing and stockraising. In this connection, the need to step up ideological-political and ideological work, educate leading cadres, increase demands on them, and intensify the struggle against falsification of statistics, deception, and bribery was stressed.

In Samarkand Oblast, Ye.K. Ligachev familiarized himself with the Kattakurgan Reservoir water resource complex.

A conversation was held with members of the Samarkand Obkom Bureau and first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms. The importance was noted of increasing the attention of party organizations to questions of making effective use of production capacities and labor resources, improving output quality, fulfilling contractual obligations, and increasing the oblast's contribution to resolving the Food Program.

The task was set of radically improving management of capital construction, which is still experiencing the widespread practice of diverting considerable funds for unplanned prestige projects while leaving unfulfilled plans for commissioning housing, children's establishments, schools, and trade and consumer facilities.

It was stressed that is it necessary to further increase Communists' vanguard role in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Samarkand Obkom report and to involve all Communists and primary party organizations more actively in the struggle against negative phenomena.

During his tour of the republic, Ye.K.Ligachev visited the Tashkent branch of the V.I. Lenin Central Museum and the Uzbek Exhibition of National Economic Achievements and visited a number of trade enterprises and cultural institutions, residential districts, and working people's apartments.

Ye.K.Ligachev was accompanied on his tour by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

FIRED UZBEK PUBLISHING COMMITTEE CHIEF REPLACED

PM051500 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 June 1984 carries on page 1 an Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 27 June 1984 appointing Sabir Sheraliyevich Kurbanov chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade.

The same paper carries on page 3 the following unattributed report under the rubric "Chronicle":

"The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Ziyat Islamovich Yesenbayev from his duties as chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade for breaches of state and financial discipline and abuse of official position for personal purposes."

UKRAINE TO MARK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY IN OCTOBER

AU291801 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1245 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined and endorsed measures for the republic's preparations for the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-45, worked out in conformity with the CPSU Central Committee decision on this issue. On the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945, worked out in conformity with the CPSU Central Committee decision on this issue. On the 40th anniversary of the victory, solemn meetings will be held in Kiev City, oblast, and rayon centers, cities, and labor collectives, as well as lectures on social and political subjects, meetings with war veterans, and other events devoted to the great feat of the Soviet people.

The 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist occupiers, to be widely commemorated in October 1984, will be an integral part of the victory jubilee.

The Central Committee has examined the organization of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee listened to a report by Mysnichenko, Kharkov Obkom first secretary, on the work performed by the oblast's party, administrative, and economic bodies to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums on increasing the production, expanding the choice, and improving the quality of consumer goods and fulfilling the plan for commodity turnover.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT CONFERENCE

PM051019 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Improving the Style and Methods of Management: Progress in the Implementation of the Economic Experiment at Moscow's Industrial Enterprises"]

[Excerpts] A conference was held yesterday at the Moscow Gorkom. The question of "Progress in the Implementation of the Economic Experiment at Moscow's Enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and other industrial sectors" was examined.

The conference was addressed by S.V. Demidovich, director general of the Dinamo Electrical Machine Building Association; Ye.A. Petrykin, director general of the Moselektroapparat Production Association; A.A. Yegorenkov, director general of the Transmash Production Association; F.M. Plekhanov, director of the cotton factory named for Frunze; V.N. Knyazev, party committee secretary at the Vladimir Ilich Electrical Engineering Plant; and G.P. Voronovskiy, first deputy minister of the Electrical Equipment Industry.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. Taking part in the conference were I.D. Pisarev, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; B.N. Stepanov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and chairman of the Moscow City Planning Commission; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments and Moscow gorkom executives.

Recently, the CPSU Central Committee and the government adopted a number of important resolutions aimed at enhancing the efficiency of the national economy, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and improving the economic machinery, V.V. Grishin said.

In resolving these questions, the party attaches great importance to the large-scale economic experiment of expanding industrial production associations' (enterprises') rights in planning and economic activity and increasing their responsibility for work results. The implementation of this experiment will be an important stage in the further improvement of the leadership of the economy, the creation of conditions for improving the style and methods of management, and the identification of fresh opportunities for developing the working people's creative initiative and activity.

The experiment holds out great opportunities for labor collectives in resolving production and social tasks. In the assessment of enterprises' economic activity, pride of place goes to the indicator of output sales, taking product mix, quality, and delivery dates, in accordance with contracts and consumers' orders, into consideration. Other fundamental indicators are labor productivity growth based on normative net output, the attainment of goals for scientific and technical development, profits, and the reduction of the prime cost of articles.

Under the terms of the experiment, the role of economic normatives in stimulating production efficiency growth is enhanced. There are greater opportunities for enterprises in the sphere of the introduction of the achievements of science and technology. Enterprises have a completely free hand in the utilization of production development funds and funds for sociocultural measures.

A considerable amount of work on the implementation of the provisions of the economic experiment has been carried out at the capitals's enterprises. The necessary instructions and guidelines on procedures were passed on to production associations and enterprises on time, and the 1984 plan targets, taking into account the new economic indicators and normatives, were also formulated in good time.

Commissions for the implementation of the experiment have been formed at associations and enterprises, plans for the requisite organizational and technical measures are being implemented, and regulations on bonus payments to personnel of plant services and other enterprise subdivisions have been approved. A certain amount of work has been carried out in cadre training. The system of production planning and monitoring of progress in the fulfillment of deliveries has been reorganized.

Taking into account how much reduced prime cost affects the formation of the enterprise's funds, labor collectives have begun to pay more attention to reducing the labor intensiveness of articles being produced and saving all types of resources. Plans to accelerate the introduction of resource-saving production processes have been drawn up and are being implemented everywhere. Economic and technical services are paying more attention to questions of the storage and accounting of physical assets, and a thrifty attitude to raw materials and semifinished goods.

During the period that has elapsed, the pace of the renewal of the machine tool, machinery, and production equipment stock has increased at most enterprises. Work on developing the team form of labor organization has improved. The number of teams working according to a single job schedule has increased. Material and technical supplies to enterprises participating in the experiment have been improved and a balance between these supplies and the production program has been achieved. Production reserves and fixed production capital are being better utilized, and more attention is being paid to improving the quality of output.

The work that has been done is contributing to the enterprises' improved economic activity. Most of them are successfully coping with the experiment's main task -- the unconditional fulfillment of the output sales plan, taking into account concluded contracts and adopted delivery obligations.

In the first quarter of the current year this indicator was 100-percent fulfilled by Moscow's enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Manometr Association of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and the factory named for Frunze of the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry. It rose at enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the M.I. Kalinin Machine Building Plant of the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building. The volume of industrial production of enterprises taking part in the experiment increased by 2.7 percent and labor productivity increased by 4.9 percent, compared with the first quarter of last year.

Much work has been done on the updating of output. The output of goods that have been awarded the state seal of quality has increased by 9.6 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. During the period under review 10 automated production lines and 48 highly productive machine tools and machines have been installed; 543 new production processes have been mastered at enterprises taking part in the economic experiment.

Much has been done to save resources. In the first quarter more than 700 metric tons of rolled ferrous metals, around 100 metric tons of standard fuel, and 3.3 million kilowatt-hours of electricity have been saved, which is more than envisaged by the plan targets and adopted socialist pledges.

At enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the prime cost of output has been reduced by 2.4 per cent in excess of the plan, while at enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building it was reduced by 0.6 percent. Enterprises also coped successfully with the goals for the past 5 months. The growth rate of the volume of industrial production totaled 103 percent over this period, and of labor productivity 105 percent, which is higher than the goal set.

All this makes it possible to conclude that the economic experiment at the city's enterprises is, on the whole, proceeding successfully and is having a marked impact on the overall performance of the capital's industry.

The enhanced standard of party leadership for the economic activity of enterprises greatly contributed to the achievement of the positive results. Party organizations are paying more attention to questions of the fulfillment of current and long-term plan targets and to the mobilization of collectives for the strict observance of contract discipline. These questions are being regularly discussed at party meetings and party committee and bureau sessions.

Permanently functioning commissions established at enterprises under the experiment are generalizing and analyzing proposals and suggestions put forward by enterprise workers and taking decisions on their introduction in production. This work is well organized at the Kuybyshev Elektrozavod and the Transmash Associations and some other enterprises. The performance of these collectives is stable and they fulfill their contract obligations every month. Their experience deserves approval and dissemination.

At the same time, there are shortcomings and unsolved problems in the activity of enterprises working under the terms of the experiment. Take, for instance, the fulfillment of the plan's main indicator -- output sales, taking into account contracts and delivery obligations. Eight enterprises failed to meet this indicator in the first quarter. At seven of them average wages are growing faster than labor productivity.

Modernization and the retooling of production capacities is not proceeding successfully at all enterprises. The plans for construction and installation work are being fulfilled at only 85 percent. The substantial shortcomings in the implementation of the economic experiment are due to the fact that the potential provided by the new conditions of management for enhancing production efficiency is not fully exploited by all enterprises.

Reorganization of the forms and methods of management is proceeding slowly at enterprises, the improvements in production organization are inadequate, and miscalculations occur in planning. Many economic leaders are trying to cope with the new demands of the economic experiment employing old forms of management.

The introduction of financial autonomy in production subdivisions, teams, sectors, and shops is proceeding slowly. There are many cases where financial autonomy is operated formalistically, and its fundamental principles are violated, while some enterprises try to cover all nonproductive costs mainly at the expense of the state.

Shortcomings in conducting the experiment are often due to an underestimation of the importance of developing the team form of labor organization and incentives. A little over 50 percent of the workforce at the enterprises participating in the experiment are now members of teams, although less than 20 percent of the teams are operating according to a single job schedule.

A number of enterprises have joined the experiment in a difficult financial position. They have failed to solve in good time questions relating to making up their shortage of circulating capital which developed before the experiment began as a result of regular nonfulfillment of contract pledges. The enterprises' shortage of circulating capital is still a heavy burden on their economies and is not contributing to the success of the experiment.

For their part, ministries and departments do not always monitor enterprises' activity properly or give them the necessary assistance. In a number of cases they have failed to promptly tackle questions of material and technical supplies for enterprises and have failed to take steps to improve their financial activity and coordinate the volume and products plan indicators.

Party organizations at a number of enterprises are not paying proper attention to the successful implementation of the outlined measures and to the elimination of the difficulties and shortcomings arising in the implementation of the economic experiment. The forms and methods of party influence on the solution of the economic and social tasks set in the experiment often do not have the proper effect, and the cadres' sense of responsibility for their areas of work is slow to increase.

One continuing serious shortcoming in the mobilization of labor collectives for the successful conduct of the experiment is ordinary working people's inadequate study of the regulations. Checks have revealed shortcomings in the organization of economic training of working people. Some enterprises lack efficient planning of economic training for working people, and the relevant training facilities and their selection and training of propaganda cadres is poor.

The tasks set by the party and government on the implementation of the large-scale economic experiment are complex and crucial. Successes in conducting the economic leaders, specialists and employees at enterprises are able to acquire a firm grasp of the regulations, make skillful use of the rights they have been given, and show that high sense of responsibility required of the experiment's participants.

It is important to meet the main condition of the experiment -- strictly observe contract pledges on deliveries of the full list of products to all enterprises. More effective use must be made of existing production capacities, materials, and manpower. Proven work forms and methods should be widely introduced -- above all team labor organization and financial autonomy -- in all production components, and there must be a greater effort to involve working people in the work of revealing and utilizing all the potential for improving qualitative work indicators.

Economic leaders must pay more attention to fulfilling plans for the retooling of production. This is an important condition for the success of the experiment. One must work more closely with construction organizations and create the requisite conditions for the successful implementation of construction work and the prompt assimilation of new production equipment.

Ministries and departments would be well advised, in the interests of the success of the economic experiment, to carefully examine the implementation of its regulations at every enterprise and to determine ways of improving work and measures to give concrete assistance in improving economic work and financial status and accelerating the retooling of production. More attention should be paid to generalizing and disseminating leading experience on a sector and enterprise scale, and it is necessary to react promptly to all the questions that arise in the course of the experiment.

Party organizations must step up organizational and mass political work, link it more closely to the solution of the specific economic and social tasks set under the terms of the experiment, and constantly increase the responsibility of economic leaders at all levels for their area of work.

The organizational and ideological work of party committees and bureaus and economic leaders must be geared to instilling in people a sense of responsibility for the collectives' actions, for the final work results. It is important to train people to work in the new way, to improve the training of worker cadres and to create the proper conditions for highly productive labor in every work place.

A daily quest for new reserves, all-round support for people's initiative and enterprise, and the launching of mass competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans will help to achieve big results in the implementation of the economic experiment and to successfully fulfill the annual targets and those of the 5-year plan as a whole.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the economic leaders and party organizations at Moscow enterprises participating in the economic experiment will honorable fulfill the tasks facing them.

UZBEK GRAIN FARMS PERFORMANCE CRITICIZED

PM051508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[PRAVDA correspondent N. Glavkov report: "Following the Combines. Harvest-84: The Frontrankers Set an Example"]

[Excerpts] Uzbek SSR -- The team led by Hero of Socialist Labor Eshmamat Buriyev from Surkhan-Darya Oblast's "Pogranichnik" Sovkhoz was among the first to complete the grain harvest in Uzbekistan. They were quick to cope with the harvest, and the farmers are pleased with the yield. Each hectare has produced 55 quintals of wheat.

Some rayons, however, are clearly in no hurry as regards the harvest. Grain has been reaped from just over one-fifth of the total sown area in Samarkand Oblast and from one-third in Dzhizak Oblast. The reasons for the lag are well known to the leaders of farms and agro-industrial associations. In Samarkand Oblast almost one-half of combine harvesters are idle, and the area harvested by each operational machine is less than 6 hectares, nor are the indicators any higher in Kashka-Darya Oblast, one of the republic's main grain oblasts.

Harvesting rates in the republic as a whole are also low. Grain crops have been harvested from only two-thirds of the total area. This, of course, has an effect on grain procurements. Kashka-Darya Oblast has met only 10 percent of its targets and Navoi Oblast only 6 percent. Meanwhile, Bukhara Oblast has met over 50 percent of its plan, and Syr-Darya and Fergana Oblast farmers have achieved even higher indicators.

Uzbekistan's farms have increased grain production somewhat over the last few years. This is basically accounted for by corn and rice, which are cultivated in irrigated fields. And what does nonirrigated farming produce? At best, just like many years ago, 4-6 quintals of grain per hectare. Yet, the republic has some sovkhozes which persistently produce good yields from nonirrigated fields.

However, the experience of frontrankers is not being widely applied. Insufficient attention is given to fallow land. In nonirrigated farming it should account for 20-25 percent of field area, or about 150,000 hectares. But only one-fifth of this area is left to lie fallow. Irrigated land is not fully utilized, either. The republic, and its southern regions in particular, can produce two grain crops from one field. But no more than 40,000 hectares are sown to second crops, and more often than not they are silage crops. Once again, it has to be said that the experience of frontranking farms is poorly utilized.

The frontrankers' experience shows that the republic's farmers can substantially increase their contribution to the solution of the grain problem and raise the yield of grain per hectare. This potential must be fully utilized.

FOREIGN ACTIONS FORCE NEED FOR BORDER VIGILENCE

PM051314 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The USSR State Border"]

[Excerpts] "We regard the state as necessary, and a state presupposes borders." That political formulation was devised by V.I. Lenin. It has accurately forecast the course of subsequent historical development. The emergent Soviet Republic was immediately assailed by a dangerous onslaught of enemy agents, traitors, terrorists, and various kinds of gangs which received support from abroad. That is why the Military Revolutionary Committee was forced just 3 days after the Great October victory to issue an order temporarily closing the Soviet state's borders in certain areas. And on 28 May 1918 V.I. Lenin personally signed the RSFSR Soviet of People's Commissars' Decree "On Establishing a Border Protection Service" which he himself had drafted.

Much evidence of the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state to defend the country's political and economic interests and to guarantee strict observance of socialist legality and law and order on its border is contained in the annals of our motherland's historic ascent to the heights of socialism. Such measures which have been elaborated and have been, and continue to be, adopted to that end have always been, and continue to be, based on Lenin's teaching about the socialist state and its defense and Lenin's tenets about the inviolability of the state border.

Progressive mankind has repeatedly seen how firmly and consistently the Soviet Union has pursued the Leninist policy of peace and how resolutely it has advocated strengthening the people's security. It is also common knowledge that our great state is based on the principle of the inviolability of state borders, which are the embodiment of the territorial integrity, political independence, sovereignty, and unity of a state.

Our state border, which is vigilantly guarded by its reliable sentinels -- the illustrious border troops -- has always been and continues to be such an embodiment.

The present generation of defenders of the fatherland reveres and persistently adds to the remarkable traditions of its grandfathers and fathers. This certainly applies to the Soviet border troops, who stand at their tireless combat vigil every hour of every day. Soviet border troops are worthily carrying out their mission and successfully resolving the enormously important tasks entrusted to them. Our people rate highly the difficult labor and courage of the border troops officers and the labor of commanders, political workers, engineers, technicians, and all personnel.

The Soviet state border stretches for more than 60,000 km. Life on the border today, which is strictly regulated by the new Law on the USSR State Border which came into force in 1983, is now even more complex and busy, and constantly active. In resolving their tasks the border troops take account of the present international situation, which has considerably deteriorated recently through the fault of aggressive imperialist forces headed by the United States.

Subversive activity on a scale unprecedented in the postwar period has been launched against the USSR and its allies through the efforts of the ruling circles of the United States and other NATO countries. Washington and its allies are seeking at any cost to move centers of military tension and conflicts nearer to our state borders. Our class enemy is now conducting all-out espionage and ideological subversion against our country more actively and extensively then ever before, and is seeking to harm the Soviet economy.

Cynically flouting the norms of international law, the Western special services are trying to infiltrate their agents and emissaries across our frontier, and to illegally ship into our country weapons, explosives, special radio equipment, portable duplicating machines, and anti-Soviet publications.

The Soviet people roundly condemn these hostile actions against them. They wholly and enthusiastically approve the measures being taken by our party and government to further consolidate the USSR state border and to comprehensively ensure the motherland's security.

For soviet people the notion of the border and its sanctity are not abstract concepts. They signify the inviolability of our historic gains, our historic choice of the path of social development, and our rights and freedoms. It is for that reason that the protection of the Soviet state border was and remains a matter for all the Soviet people. After all, it is a fact that almost one-fourth of all arrests of border violaters are carried out with the assistance of border inhabitants and the people's volunteer militia. And how important it is to comprehensively increase the level of this activity while also increasing political vigilance, and to increase them by all forms of educational and military patriotic work, whose potential is considerably expanding during preparations for the 40th anniversary of our victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Naturally, this everyday, well-conceived, and well-organized work is essential above all in the border troops. But it is equally essential in army and navy collectives. The constitutional responsiblity for the motherland's security, and consequently for the inviolability of its borders and the defense of socialist gains, is placed on the Soviet Armed Forces as an indivisible whole. It is the duty of commanders and political workers and the first duty of party and Komsomol organizations to mold and constantly develop such a sense of responsibility in servicemen.

The Soviet people are enthusiastically resolving the tasks of communist building under their Leninist party. They look to the future with confidence and optimism, since they are well aware that their labor, their socialist motherland, and the Soviet state border are being reliably guarded.